BEAUTIES OF THE WEST. Artist as Well as Business Man Finds Much to Give Him Pleasure.

Nearly everybody on visiting the west is most favorably impressed with the beauties of it. The farmer is pleased to see a lay of land par excellence and in Kansas, Colorado and Nebraska can find quarter sections, half sections, and full sections of land for sale that are perfect in lay and ex-cellent in quality of soil, says a writer

The artist and lover of paintings, and one who loves harmony of color, whether by the artistic hand of man or painted in the more perfect way of is really very cheap—that arrange-nature, sees much in the states of the northwest, and particularly Montana,

to interest, please and instruct.

In a late trip made by Prof. John W. Beatty, of Pittsburgh, Pa., to the Yellowstone park, his route being by the Rock Island railway, he was moved to write of it in a manner that indorses the above statement, and in a private letter savs:

"The beauty of the natural scenery of the west far exceeds every thought I had conceived of it. The variety is also astonishing. From the marvelously fantastic and precipitous moun tain gorges and formations of the mountains to the fertile and beautiful plains, dotted with charming farm-houses, which lie along the course of the Rock Island route, between Chicago and St. Paul in the north and between Chicago and Denver in the west, is a variety of form, color and interest which appeals to every variety of taste, I have never seen equaled, either in this country or abroad. From morning until night, as you speed over the shining rails, the mind is kept in a but pleasing change of color and form, and many things that are the embodiment of rare beauty.

"Our artists should give more atten- sary. tion to the west, and they doubtless

wealth and beaute."

Nr. Beatty is one of the art judges on merits in art from all nations.

In a report to the Pittsburgh Disstone lately, he said:

"The impression prevailing to a unknown. greater or less extent that the moun-

"Even the Rad Lands of North Dafull of subdued qualities of color. while the mountains of Montana, of harmonious color and massive forms.

"On the mountain side, which at first sight seems barren, is to be found a be- of the popular places of sojourn. wildering assemblage of wild flowers. their varied tifts mingling with the delicately tinted gray-green sage bush, which is itself beautiful in color. Underneath this maze of color and delicate form are the browns, reds, grays, gold and green of the massive rock formations, and what is to the careless observer 'mighty bad land' becomes to one who cares to look closely. a perfect revelation of beauty and strength, expressed in form and color."

CONDESCENSION AT THE HUB.

Same Time Inconsiderate.

that eastern people feel for the resi- people feel this way there is nothing to Peterson's, "Women frequently, and consent, when the Chicago depot is with a rudeness of which they seem to reached, and not seeing each other board. President Cleveland's apart-be sublimely unconscious, put their again until the return journey is to be ments cost one hundred dollars a day pity into words and they really pass made. In this way all the requirevery nicely for gentlewomen, too; but ments of a railway company's party, gentlemen, never. If you wish to excursion tickets, are fulfilled without startle both out of their seven senses any unpleasant cohesiveness anywhere. tell them very heartily and happily Where shall you engage rooms? that you have always lived in the Shall they be taken on the European inconsiderate people come from Boston fashion? Is it best to get lodgings and are usually women. They are also near the fair, or in the city of Chicago the most amusing. I do not say that And what, oh what, ought you to pay? they live in Boston, for I have never met them there; but I meet them in agents advertising the lodging bureaus the west very often, and they certain-they represent. There are men, very ty say that they are from Boston. innocent looking men in citizens' However, I must confess that it has been also my experience that everyone who had lived within one thousand miles of Boston and spent one week or a fraction thereof under a Boston roof is straight from Boston by the time he reaches the Pacific coast. This must be because they are uncertain as to their own merits and prefer to trust to Boston's to carry them through. At any rate, it is worse than useless, because the one altogether beautiful and desirable thing about the west is that it doesn't care a totemstick where you are from, who your father was or who your mother's greataunt was, or, indeed, whether you ever had either, so long as you are bright and good your-

"I must say here that I have, of course, met a very few well-bred people from Boston, who could not have been induced to say to us personally anything touching upon the land that is I have met more I shall be doubtful as to whether Roston's much talked of refinement is real or only affected."

Tennyson on His Own Courage.

In the Century Mr. John Addington Symonds, the well-known English art eritic, in a reminiscence of an evening at Woolner's (the sculptor), where Gladstone and Tennyson were present, relates this of the laureate: "Aneedotes about sudden panies were related. Tennyson said to my father: 'As far as I know my own temperament, I could stand any sudden thing: but give me an hour to reflect, and I should go here and go there, and all offered at the same price. But you would be confused. If the flery gulf must stay over night somewhere, or, of Curtius opened in the city, I would at least, make some provision for your leap at once into it on horseback. But if I had to reflect on it, no-especially the thought of death-nothing can be weighed against that. It is the moral question, not the fear, which would perplex me. I have not got the Eng-lish courage. I could not wait six hours in a square, expecting a battery's

A Sensible Girl. ffe (timidly)-Now that we are engaged, I-I presume I may-may kiss

you as much as I please, mayn't 1? She (encouragingly)-Yes, indeed. Make the most of your time, dear, now. - Boston Globe.

WORLD'S FAIR VISITORS.

Information Concerning the Cost of a Journey to Chicago.

Von Can Choose Between the \$3,500 Per Day of the Duke of Veragua or the \$25 Per Day Paid by Lady

[COPYRIGHT, 1892.]

There are a great many people who would visit the world's fair at Chicago at once if they could know to a certainty just what such a visit would cost. But such conflicting rumors are sent out! From one source you hear that the cost of living now in Chicago is enormous, colossal, fortune-breaking, From another source you hear that it



ments have been made so that people as low as traveling and living on the continent.

So many people are hesitating about coming simply because they do not whether they can afford it or not. If they could find out just what in Chicago upon this plan. They do it would cost they could make their arhappy state, contemplating the rapid rangements to come and live within a prescribed sum. Or they might even little dinners over their one-fire stove add to it if they could know that such And with the aid of a dairy kitcher addition would be reasonably neces-

Women, especially, are cautious in will when they know more of its starting upon a journey, whereof the expense may be as the descent of Avernus. Thus it comes about that of the national board to help decide very many worthy women and women whom Americans would be glad to see mingling with representative foreignpatch when traveling in the Yellow- ers, are stranded at home, through sheer timidity of venturing upon the

Now the question of cost at the tainous parts of the great west are world's fair is not an uncertain or a comparatively barren of color is not shifting one. It is a very definite thing. It can be outlined to a nicety for the benefit of all who propose to take the kota are wonderfully interesting and trip. A careful calculator can compute the cost almost to a dollar, and can arrive far more nearly at what the mel-Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado and Utah uncholy Mr. Mantilini called "the demare simply charming in their wealth nition total," than though the trip were to be made to Europe, or even to Newport, or Saratoga, or to any other

The railroad fare is usually a fixed figure. But by getting excursion rates this is somewhat reduced from the regular fare. Just how much the reduction will be can only be ascertained by inquiring at the railroad office of the company. Possibly the company will make special rates for a party of twenty and upwards. And if this be the case, there can be no difficulty in finding a sufficient number of people to make up a party, even though no attempt is made at continuing the partnership and companionship after the twenty or so have arrived at Chicago.

There are people who object to traveling in these tourists' parties, much "One of the amusing things of life- preferring to be alone and under no of my life, at any rate-is the pity obligations of time and place. When save a writer in propert them separating by coneral My experience is that the most plan or engaged with board, American Upon every incoming train there are

A HOUSEKEEPER'S OUTFIT

crothes, who make it their business to meet every train at a station out of Hyde Park. If you go in one of the Chicago and to scrape an acquaixtance dear to us that could hart us, but until with the people upon it for the purpose of getting them to patronize such and such a hotel, near such and such a part in America as "dirt cheap." To find of the fair grounds? Posters are thrown these private houses you have only to around freely, and advertising is done look along until you see a sign reading so liberally as to be bewildering to the incoming tourist.

Now, how in the world is one to make a selection with such an assortment of wholly unknown places, each offered as being the finest in the world?

Well, in the first place you cannot make a selection at such a short notice. It is the rankest folly to engage rooms until you have had a chance to see them and to see others that are offered at the same price. But you comfort on the day you arrive; so the est you can do is to take the address of the hotel or boarding house which most strikes your fancy from the dozens offered you for a choice, and go there for the day. Your trunk, if you have been so unwise as to bring a trunk, you can leave in the depot "to

be called for when wanted." You will probably find, at the outset, a widely varying difference between what you want to pay, what you have to pay, and what the landlord expects

you to pay . When you ask the price of a room for yourself and companion at a mod-There's no telling how long an engagement will last powodays you will be told that the price is two know.—Boston Globs. died of apoplexy five years ago. dollars per day apiece, two in a room.

without board. This, you say, is just double what you want to pay. expect a room without board at two dollars per day. You finally compromise on three dollars a day for a room without board for yourself and com-

This is the usual price in a small hotel or large boarding house. The room you can get at that price is about ten by twelve, is nicely furnished and is comfortable and desirable in every way. If you care to pay more you can have a larger room. But this is wholly unnecessary, and, in crowded times like these, it is silly for anyone who stops at a small hotel to ask for more than this amount of space for two people. Where there are children, and perhaps a whole family of young and old people, it is different. There must be living and breathing space.

But there are those who do not want to pay three dollars a day for two people, merely for lodging. They want three dollars to cover the whole expense of board and rooms. This is harder to manage. But it can be done in this way:

There are plenty of private families in Chicago who will rent a room to people who want a place in which to sleep and who are warranted to be quiet and respectable when in othe house. These families consider themselves well paid if they can rent a hallbedroom for say \$40 a month. They are willing that two or even three people shall occupy it, provided they take care of the room themselves. These obliging landladies do not object to a little light housekeeping on the can travel and live in the west at rates | premises, and will even supply dishes and cooking utensils for use on a tiny oll stove.

Two young women, one a newspaper woman and the other an artist friend who illustrates for her, are now living their cooking in a chaffing dish over an alcohol fiame. They get very swell near by which supplies bread, rolls and



cake, they live so sumptuously that they have no thought of changing their methods as long as they continue their work at the fair.

The New York "Delicatessen" is an unknown feature on the majority of Chicago streets. But there are ample atonements in the way of extra fine bake shops, and prime cut butcher shops which make light housekeeping very light indeed. Restaurants are run at regular rates, except those constructed for fair purposes, and these are often steep and poor. So much for those who want to come to the fair on the sum set aside for the ordinary summer outing!

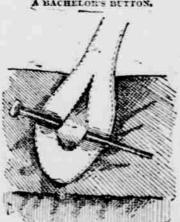
To live well in a good hotel costs from three dollars and fifty cents per day upwards for each person without board. It depends on the person and the pocketbook. Colon de Veragua dian agent. The agent must be seis party ran up a bill of thirty-five and hundred dollars a day for rooms and with board for the executive alone. Miss Wanamaker and her party of young friends, who occupied President Cleveland's suite of rooms directly after the president got out of them. paid something like one hundred and fifty dollars a day for board and rooms for all. Lady Aberdeen contented herself with rooms costing only twenty five dollars per day while "Rushbrook." her cottage in the Irish village, was being completed.

Once above the three dollar a day limit and you can pay as much as you

The fair is not in the heart of Chicago, any more than Harlem is in the heart of New York city, or than Germantown is in the heart of Philadelphia, or Chelsen in the heart of Boston, or Georgetown in the heart of Washington, or the Cliff house and Sea rock in the heart of San Francisco. You must get in the cars and ride if you want to get to the grounds.

From the heart of Chicago, where those spectacularities which mark the trend of travel-it is nearly an hour in Hyde Park and the fair. If you have no pressing business at the fair, and if time is not actual money to you, you can live in the heart of Chicago for about two-thirds of what it costs in private houses referred to, son will find that you can spend the summer visiting the fair at a cost which is known "Furnished Rooms." The "Furnished will be in very large letters; the of the educational system."

"Rooms" in very small ones. AUGUSTA PRESCOTT A BACHELOR'S BUTTON.



-Truth. An enterprising dietrost woman is trying to get a divorce from her second husband in order that she may obtain

a pension as a widow of her first, who

THE NOBLE RED MAN.

Dr. Abbott Gives His Views on the Indian Question.

The Indian Should Be Given a Chance to Develop - The Reservation System, by Itself, a Fallure - Indians

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"The Indians in this country, to begin with," said Dr. Lyman Abbott, when I asked that eminent authority to give me an idea of the present condition of the real Americans, "were placed on reservations about twenty years ago, the idea being to keep them on land of their own, among themselves, until they could be educated and fitted for civilized life. The Indians did not gain anything by that experiment. At the present time the Indians on the New York state reservation are right in the heart of civilization, and yet they are as uncivilized, immoral, pagan in a great many instances, at least, as their brethren in the far west.

"It was at the Lake Mohonk conference, about 1885, that the reservation system was first effectively opposed As a result the bill to divide the land among the Indians in severalty passed



congress. Finally a plan giving secular school control to the government was accepted by President Harrison's administration.

"Under Commissioner Morgan a very efficient system of education had been organized: the appropriations have been very considerably increased and if, under the present administration, the work is carried on as efficiently and vigorously as it was under the last, there is no reason why in four years from now there should not be substantial educational provision under the federal government for the education of all Indian children of suitable age who are, or recently have been, on the reservations.'

"What further reforms, doctor, are asked for by the friends of the Indians?

"The next step is to secure practical civil service reform in the Indian department. Everything, of course, deand their subordinates. Under Gen. Harrison's administration the civil service reform rules were extended to the school-teachers in the Indian serv ice, which was a distinct gain." "Do you think the civil service rules

should be applied in the selection of

the agents? "It is not practicable, in my judgment, to extend those rules to the Inlected or applition which cannot be got at by a competitive examination. But, under the last administration, the appointments were made on a thoroughly bad principle. The commissioner of Indian affairs was never consulted (I believe not in a single inof any agent. The principle of what was called 'home rule' was adopted by the secretary of the interior, under which the Indian agents were appointon the nomination or request of the local politicians in the state or territory in which the reservation, over which the agent exercises an almost despotic control, was situated. Some very incompetent agents were appointed. When an Indian war was threatened one of them ran away from his post and did not come back until he came with the army.

"What is now desired by all friends of the Indians is that President Cleveland shall appoint an Indian commis-sioner who is familiar with the Indian work and the men in the field, and shall allow him to weed out the incompetent and unworthy agents, and enourage him to keep in their places all Libby Prison stands and the Battle of the agents that are competent and Gettysburg and the Falls of Niagara— worthy, regardless of politics.

"Before the inauguration of President Cleveland a number of gentlemen the cable cars before you get out to headed by myself waited upon him at Lakewood in the interests of Indian

service reform. "Mr. Cleveland thoroughly approved of the general principle we laid down. He also asked us to suggest some names for Indian commissioner, and I believe some names were afterwards given to him by the deputation. We also suggested to Mr. Cleveland that the Indian agents should be appointed on the grounds of competency and without regard to politics. We also urged the extension and development

"What would be the qualifications of an acceptable Indian agent?" "First of all, the agent should be a

man of thorough honesty, with a real interest in the moral and intellectual development of the Indian race. He should be a man of affairs, with a strong and resolute will, so that he can be neither coerced nor flattered out of the performance of his duty. either by the Indians on the one hand, or by unscrupulous whites on the

"Moreover, the position could be elewated by giving the agent a higher compensation and holding him to a strict accountability, but while my im-pression is that the salaries of the sun does not disappear from the latter agent, ought to be increased, it is not much to do that unless the government | But it is allowed that it is a very close first establishes the principle to look for the best men for the office."

"Aside from the Lake Mohonk conference, doctor, what other organizations are there whose aim it is to befriend the Indian?"

There is an Indian Rights association, with headquarters at Philadelphia, under the secretaryship of Her-bert Weich. Then there is a Ladles' Indian Rights association of which Miss Quinton is president. Then there

are, throughout the country, local as-

sociations in connection with these two central national bodies. All three so cieties agree, substantially, as to what shall be done for the Indian. Some years ago there was a society called The Indian Defense association, which fought to maintain the reservation system and published a newspaper for the advancement of its views, but

I think that has disbanded. "The character of the Indian legislation during Gen. Harrison's administration is not easy to define. The main question was that of increasing the appropriations for the schools. They were increased, perhaps, as fast as it could be reasonably expected. But another thing that the Indian very much needs is some extension of the courts, to protect his rights, on one hand, and to make him amenable to law on the other. My judgment is that plan should be carried out by the appointment of police justices by the federal judges, and the protection and judicial admin-istration of the Indians should be intrusted to these branches of the federal

courts. "I believe moreover that the sooner the Indian is treated like any other man, the better. I am in favor of making them citizens. At one time there were some complications in the Five Tribes which made it difficult, if not impossible, for us to force them to take that action. But, if they are ready for citizenship, we ought to be ready for it. The whole Indian problem would be solved in a moment if the nation would treat the red man as we treat any other.

The result of experiments, on a large scale, have shown the Indians to be amenable to government, to be good soldiers and industrious workers. I do not believe in any man's power to sit in his own library and form an a priori conception of what is the possible development of somebody else. Let every man, white, black and red, have a free chance to grow and make what he can of himself. The result alone can determine what his power of growth and development is.

"Do you think the Indian is treach-"No. He has been, on the whole, more trustworthy in dealing with the whites than the whites have been in dealing with him. And as to that re-

mark about a dead Indian, apart from further considerations, the statistics conclusively show that it costs the government a great deal less to edueate the Indian and make him self-supporting than it does to either kill him or support him in idleness. As far as work and the desire for work are concerned Indians are like most white folks-some do and some don't like to work. There is as much difference be tween the different tribes of Indians as there is between the different classes of whites. They have made very good police, good agriculturists, they been successful in caring for stock and, where they have had the proper advantages, they have made themselves efficient in thechanical and industrial pursuits of various kinds.

"The social future of the Indian may be foreseen in his incipient tendency to intermarry and gradually be absorbed in the white race. That he will continue to so intermarry more and more I am convinced. doubtedly there are many such marriages contracted at the present time."

"How are Indians taught religion?" "The Catholies have extensive misand Sunday schools instead of on seceducation. also industrial pursuits. But some of the schools carry out the industrial training better than others because that he is not big enough to laugh at

they are better equipped. "Judging from President Cleveland's administration. I think that during the next four years he will carry on the dissolution of the reservation system and the giving of land in severalty, but he will do that somewhat cantiously. He will push forward the work of education as rapidly as congress will sidered her a marvel. She croke Ger give him the means to do it. He regards education as the key to the Greek and Hobrew with equal facility whole situation."

branch of the department of the in- teresting pamphlets on these subterior. I do not see any advantage jects. Aside from this she was a that would accrue to the Indian by painter, sculptor and engraver of high making it independent. But I think a degree and played and devised several great deal more regard should be puid musical instruments. She was held in to the independence of the Indian high esteem by and corresponded with GEORGE J. MANSON. Good for His Health,

Brown-Is Jones as lazy as ever? Jameson-No. Since the birth of his chied he has been in the habit of rising with the son.-N. Y. Herald. How He Discovered It.

Her Father (sternly) - Genevieve, you are engaged to some young man, Herself-Ohl father, how did you discover my secret? Her Pather-The gas bill for last

month is suspleiously small = N. Y.

the San Never Sets on Our Country. Taking the most eastern island of Maine as our eastern boundary and the most western island of the Aleutian chain as our western boundary it is Brittany alone.

until it begins to appear on the former, call "IT IS IGNORANCE THAT WASTES

REMARKABLE HAPPENINGS.

Excessive rope jumping caused the death of Bessie Woodward, a little girl of Washington, D. C. SEVEN horses at Circleville, O., died

the other day. An autopsy revealed the presence in their stomachs of innumerable parasites.

HENRY ADAMSON, of Porter county, Ind., went to bed the other night with perfect hearing. When he awoke, next morning, he could not hear a sound.

A BRIEF attack of neuralgia caused a remarkable change in Miss Fairy Musetter, a nineteen-year-old belle of Fostoria, O. Her hair has become as white as snow.

A CONUNDRUM from the coffin was lately fired at the woman who was hot mortar. One of the buildings on preparing the body of Peter Johnson, which the hot bricklaving was roing a colored man, for burial, at Elkton, Tenn. She was wiping the brow of the supposed corpse with a wet towel, asked: "What's all disyer fuss about?" Peter is now all right.

IN THE COURTROOMS.

Propin who own chickens in Hutchinson, Kan., are compelled by law to inclose them in coops from March to October. Tun state owns and protects the

mountain sheep of Colorado. Ten years' imprisonment in the penitentinry is the punishment for any person convicted of killing one. For the first time in the history of

promise of marriage has just been established. THE suit of Tapley vs. Abe McPike's estate, which is still on trial in the sixty feet high. The image is made courts of Pike county, Mo., was erig-

inally docketed in 1856. The action was brought to recover the value of some negro slaves that McPike had taken south and sold.

NO NAMES MENTIONED.

An inmate of the Michigan blind school has baked 4,822 loaves of bread since October 1. A NEW YORKER IS suffering from

blood poisoning, the result of a bite from a pet parrot. A MAN at Exeter, Me., who is worth

\$100,000 takes delight in leading a brass band as drum major. A Georgia merchant who has a lot of erindline left over from old days

has placed them on sale in his store. A woman centenarian lives alone on 8 mountain near Harriman, Tenn. She refuses to accept any assistance from her children.

A BAD TIME TO LAUGH. Ermarks on the Cutimeliness of a Boy's

As a matter of fact a boy never should laugh at his father until he (the boy) is eighteen years of age at least. Minneapolis Tribune, it is not safe. A boy over near the university has for several evenings stood up to eat his meals, and all because he neglected the above rule of conduct. His father takes great pride in a Hambletonian colt he is raising. The old man fairty delights in puttering around the stable, and he can hardly wait until that colt is four years old and trots a mile to harness in 2:05%, as it surely will. The other morning the pater was sions among the Indians, and so have fussing around in an old silk hat and the Protestant denominations. Hither equally venerable greatout, pitchto, most of the schools have been mis- fork in hand, and while he was worksionary schools. As they become sec- ing about the colt's heels the boy gave ular schools, carried on by the feder- the animal its feed. The cold does not al government, the churches will have allow any familiarities while feeding, to concentrate their work on churches and when the old man in a stooping In the east the colt lashed out with both feet. The Hampton school in Virginia is a private man stood so near that the kick broke M. W. LEVY, Pres. enterprise, having relations with the government, which sends In-dians there and pays for their on the side of the barn. His head was tuition. It has to raise fifty driven through his tile, and when he stance) in respect to the appointment thousand dollars every year in order to extricated himself from the splinters carry on its work, and there is no bet- the rim of his hendgest hung around ter cause ever presented to the people his neck like a ruff. He regarded the than this school. There is another whole business as rough, and delivered school under Capt. Pratt at Carlisle, an oration through his hat which the Pa. Then there are a number of boy regarded as amusing. The schools in the west, besides the schools youngster laughed. First he stood on the reservations themselves, and and laughed, then he laid down and which are cared for by the government, laughed and rolled over and over and also schools of private enterprise. In hugged himself and still hughed. But these schools the Indians are taught when that devoted father got clear the rudiments of English education, from the wreekage he seized the nearest strap, and the hey has not smiled once since. The boy knows now

his father. A Wonderful Spinster of Old.

Spinster Annie Maria von Schurmann was the name of a woman who lived at Utrecht during the sixteenth century. She was so learned a woman that all men of science of that day or man, French. English, Italian, Latinand even understood the Syrian, Chal-"Do you think the Indian bureau daic, Arabic and Ethiopian tongues. should be an independent depart. Astronomy, geography, philosophy ment?"

"No; I think it is better to keep it a hobbies and she wrote many inommissioner than has been done in many of the prominent savants of the age, even with Richelten, Queen Anne of France, Elizabeth of Poland and Christine of Sweden. She died unmarried at the age of seventy-two.

INDUSTRIAL POINTS.

Iowa raised 220,000,000 bushels of corn last year.

Georgia ranks first in the produc tion of watermelons, second in that of rice and third in that of cotton.

In Thuringia, Germany, there is a whole district which is dependent for its support on the manufacture of

gines eves. In the five or six months of the year during which the sardine fishery lasts something like 600,000,000 of these lit fish are caught off the coast of

The largest piece of copper ever taken out of the Michigan upper peninsula was brought to the surface from the Quincy mine. It weighed about nine tons.

EFFORT." TRAINED SERVANTS USE

NEW AND NOVEL

A NEW medicine bottle indicates the Scales are now made that will weigh the flame of a candle or the smallest

hair plucked from the eyebrow A PERFECT steam engine, only 816 inches long, has been made by Henry Case, of Gloversville, N. Y. It contains 2,836 separate pieces.

An American, Mr. Henry, in Longuyon, France, has constructed a clock entirely out of paper, which has run regularly for two years, with no greator variation than a minute a month.

While the thermometer was sixteen below zero, an enterprising builder in Duluth kept his masons at work by supplying them with hot bricks and which the hot bricklaying was going

on is to cost \$300,000. W. K. VANDERBILT is having a yacht built at Birkenhead, England, which, when Peter erose in the coffin and it is believed, will be the finest in the world. It will be named the Valiant and will be guaranteed to run seventeen knots an hour. The boat will soon be ready. It will be 510 feet between perpendiculars and have 5,000

IN STRANGE LANDS

THE German and Austrian Alpine society has erected 419 toverns on the mountains, where students can board at reduced rates.

AFTER a recent Australian wedding the guests showered the happy pair Belgium, it is said, the principle of a with rose petals until the bride was monetary compensation for breach of literally covered with the fragrant leaves as she sat in the carriage.

Tim biggest idol in the world is Dia-Buten, the Japanese god, which is over of copper, tin, mercury and gold, and has been worshiped for more than twelve centuries.

THEODORE KRASNOVSKY, a Russian peasant, died recently at Tokaroka, in Volhynia, at the reputed age of the years. His great age was pretty well substantiated, and he came of a longlived family, his father having attained

the age of 150 years. Tur business of coloniting Africa with white people goes on space. An expedition left England some two weeks ago for Mozambique as advance party of settlers who are to colonize three hundred square miles of the territory between the rivers Zambosi and

THINGS WORTH KNOWING.

Use a small, soft sponge to apply the blacking to a stove.

TANNIN mixed with mutton tallow is good for chapped hands. Pur a teaspoonful of salt into a kerosene lamp once in a while.

A good-sized sponge is nice for cleaning paint and washing windows. A PASTE made of equal parts of lard and powdered chalk will cure corns.

A LARGE, Soft sponge, either dry or slightly dampened, makes a good. duster. Timow a quantity of salt in the stove if the chimney is on fire and there is danger from sparks; if not, let it burn. Normal is excellent for a cold, especially a feverish one. Use ten drops to a teaspoonful, according to age,

once in four hours. A sorres of flexible collection is very useful for cracks in the hands, scrutches, cuts, etc. Care must be taken to keep it well protected from

Children Cry for

Pitcher's Castoria.

A. W. OLIVER, V. Pros

STATEMENT of the Condition of the

the air.

Wichita National Bank

Made to the Comptreller of Currency at the Close of Lusiness, May 4th, 1893.

RESOURCES. Loans and Discounts. \$628,483,46 Bonds and Stocks. . . 21,301.81 U. S. Eonds 50,000.00 Real Estate 65,000.00 Due from U. S. . . . 2,250.00 Overdrafts 1,186.18 Cash and Exchange, 215,864.78

\$984,086.23

\$984,086.23

LIABILITIES. Capital \$250,000.00 Surplus 50,000.00 Undivided Profits ... 1,774.85 Circulation 45,000.00 Deposits 637,311.38

Correct, C. A. WALKER Cashr. DAVIDSON & CASE

John Davidson, Foineer Lumbermen of Sedgwick County.

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A complete Stock of Pine Lumber Shingles, Lath, Boors, Sash, etc., always on hand,

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